## DUTCH Way of Toleration,

Most proper for our

# ENGLISH DISSENTERS.

Written at the Request of a Friend.

O! Imitatores servum pecus.
Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea Nodo?
Hot.

de free, and not using your Liberty for a Clock of Malicia cionsness, &cc. Sc. Pet. Ep. I. Ch. 2. V. 66.

The Second Cottion.

LONDON,
Printed in the Year, 1699.

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Ouoteneam unites mutantem Process Nodo?

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Hor.

the face, and not white your Library for a Cloak of Malicicion/nefs, 820: Sei Pet. Ep. I. Chi. z. V. 16.

The Account Coinsit.

\* E O N D O N. Printed in the Fear, 1692

#### THE PREFACE

TO THIS

### SECONDEDITION.

Thirty Rears fines, where the Party had the Advantage of a full and frequent View, residing there a considerable time with one of Publick Character; and the word before drawn upon Paper, much less exposed to the Sight and Centure of the World, fill the other day, yet is the representation no ways defective, for that ever since he Return, be hath had too much occasion to restell upon the Impressions there six'd, by comparing them with the many Missales. Impertinencies, and Abuses of their lordid Imitators

Two Things, more especially, have been both his Wonder and indignation; First, That having 6 good, so exact an Original of our own, we should affect so much to Copy after others: And soon, Secondly, what they affect to Copy, are only the Weakest and Worst wrought Pats; which, taken from the Symmetry of the rest, earry much of Deformicy with them, having neither Art nor Order to see them off; yest these, farsooth, must be daub'd upon our fremention of Original, with design doubteless to empose, and utterly desace it in the End. A strange Infamilian with design doubteless to empose, and utterly desace it in the End. A strange Infamilian freportions, as Horace would allow of neither in Painting, nor Poetry, without a Spectatum Admiss, See, alshough it ought to excise a quite contrary Passion in every continuing.

And it regard berounce, that our English World might understandwhat Mischieft have already, and must farther accrew from such Patching, Daubing Designs, the lattle Piece flote abroad lest Spring, amongst that numerous Spawn the Teerning Prebleme forth; yet so meither Friendmor Foc, but the Party who engaged him) knew of from what hand it came, the Designer baving a just Suspicion, that as the Sincerity of his Pain dealing Conversation had been more uneasite than be could first imagine, in this Time-serving Age, so those Prejudices might be still continued against whatever he published, however uprightly design'd, and demonstratively true, whereas coming under the Disguise of a Third Person, as unconcernative the Matter, he mee an imparisal and candid Verdict; viz. They could not see where the Dissentences were able to raise the least Exception, for that twas all clear Matter of Fach, what ought to have been considered at first; and since they persevere to drive on at the same Jehu-rate, if it be not considered in due time, and that quickly too, they will drive all into Constitution.

And having this pair'd the Pikes among this Friends, what those others far, or think, is the least of his Concern, having all along abserved, how uneasse they are to be informed of any thing which tends to a Settlement, though among it the rest, of their very selves: Opposing, and Pulling down, is the Delight of their Souls; and if they cannot wreck their Spite upon the Church of England, and all that adhere the ber, nothing shall continue in Peace, or rest in Quiet: For Confirmation whereof, take this Passage; A Person of g ent Eminency, and very well acquainted with the Transactions of that Party, as well at most other Allans. It least, more a Publick Occasion, declare that the Diffenters address d them

#### The Preface.

selected the Deilts, those professed Enemies of all Reveal'd Religion, (me who abound security in median most great Posts and Places) to abett and countenance them in their Separation. Whereas doubtels these Free-booters in Religion, if they be true Politicians, as they would by all means be though and must be so, or nothing will consider what Dio Cass, sells upon his sirst Settlement of the Roman Empire. That he should follow constantly the Religion established, for all Innovations therein tended to Sedition, and would subvert his Government. However the Pious Endeavours of those others cannot surprize any one, who recollects what grateful Acknowledgments were made, when their good Friend Father Petres oblig a them with a Plenary Indulgence, throwing all open by a Dispending Power, that the Forfeitures which those of their Lay-Botherhood motor of by Alling thereups, should never be taken notice of, when Ways and Means rack's all the Business Wits of the Nation, was a great favour or great Forgetfulness; had any Body of Churchmen run themselves into such a Premunire, what a violent Clamor would it have made both main themselves into such a Premunire, what a violent Clamor would it have made both main Doors, and without? But a Fanatick may lead the Horse with more Security, that how for this look over the Hedge, Although the forementioned Address to the Deilts, if I by, might proceed from these more Publick Disappointments, in reference to this present proceed from these more Publick Disappointments, in reference to this present proceed from these more Publick Disappointments, in reference to this present proceed from these more substituted that account, were partly the econstance of this little Tract, according to what is therein himted, so had it been ever such observations and Basses therein, hat behandantly exceeded Expectation: For in most Counties throughout the Kingdom, either they day not to be based the Counts of their Miscarriages and Basses therein, hat behandantly exceeded Expectation: The foreration

and burroughs, Men by degrees are grown to wile, at leastwife in their Generation, at the think it will turn to better account, if they chule to serve themselves, rather than a Faction. Tet notwithstanding these, and many such like vite Compliances, with Papists, Deills Atheists, and what not? So just y chargeable upon them, they can have the confidence bill as entimine their old Calumny of Popery upon the Church of England, and ever the impetiere of, unwilling to tentender, though they cannot sorget, with how discret a call well managed Resolution, the behave a ber self in that Critical Juncture, when he is several selfs and Factions, sneak a like Cowards, or something worse, not here to be name. Unon which their unjust, and frontless Preedom, some have thought it a little hard, that at the AC of Induspence takes a great care, on the one hand, to secure the Diffencers from the least Diffurbance or Affinian, under a severe Penalty; so there should be no Provision to other, so restrain them from tringing any Charge against the Members or Offices. Church, which they could not justific. But wise Men would not attempt an Impossibility knowing they maybe have as well enjoined an external Silence among the Females at Billings gate. The Liberty of their Consciences had been nothing without that of their Tongues, which more especially they think to prevail, and will have none to be Lords over them. Upon which Charge of the Platmit against wicked Men, Plat, 12.4, the Learned and Piqus Hammond after this Paraphrase: Why should we fland so strickly to consider, whether what we say be true or one? So we may advantage our selves by it, to whom should we be accountable for that?

In fine, 'tis as natural for most of the several Separations to bank at the Church of England, as a log at the Moon, and according to conjecture, for the same reason, they every her Splendor, and Prevention of dark Deligns, which may God continue and advance, (for she seems at present to be in the decrease) and let them bank on till their Throats can hold cut no larger; in thoses, nevertheless, our World may by degrees discover from what Spirit such Railing accusations come; And the Lord in his due time Rebuke them. Again.

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#### THE

#### DUTCH Way of Toleration,

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#### ENGLISH DISSENTERS.

SIR.

refronting indicente, qua dopper His returns my Thanks, for the Favour of your last, and candid Acknowledgment, that I had reason in affirming, " the Sword would continue to halt it on be-" tween St. Paul's and Pinner's-Hall, as long as this Man was Mayor; for now you were come over to my Opinion, and faw it would not only be fo, but that his Succeffor, finding " the Ice thus broken, would, probably, follow in the lame Track, or otherwise improve the Affront to our old Establishments, according as the feveral Factions, which plac'd him in the Chair, should "think fit to direct: Hereupon you defire me to communicate what I know in reference to the Dutch Toleration, (whereof you have " heard feveral hints in our private Converse) and how it comes to pass, that the many differing Perswasions amongst them, enjoy "their Liberty with a continued Peace and Quiet, whereas ours are " always refliefs and encroaching every day graffing at more, and " feem still diffatisfied unless they can engross all.

Indeed, Sir, it was to my no little furprize, when last in Town, to find your felf, and some other Friends, so positive; that a Reprimand from the Court of Aldermen, and some by-Reflections in an Higher Court, would stifle their Delign, or make them give it over. which I perceived was deeper laid, and had greater Encouragements. than any of you did then imagine ; yet fure this you must have ob-

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ferv'd, that 'tis very rare to find those Parties doing their business by halves; whatever Lights they may pretend to, there is an infallible Argument to prove them Children of this World, being fo wife. that is, cunning, in their Generations. No People carry on their Projects with greater Intrigue, nor more nicely observe the several steps and degrees by which they must be accomplished: Their Legal Indulgence, as it was a great Point gain'd, so the timing of it was very critical; for, being in the heat of the Revolution, there might be several Casus omissi, which upon farther Debate would have been hetter considered; particularly, I question very much, whether any Diffenter would have been allow'd going to the Conventicle during his Magistracy, especially to carry the Insignia thither; the former of which hath been all along practis'd in feveral Corporations throughout the Kingdom; and, doubtless, the President, your Lord Mayor has fet, will be Ap'd by several of his Brethren in other Places: (notwithstanding, as the Act runs at present, 'tis a Moot Case among the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, whether allowable thereby) But that your Lord Mayor may not have the fole Honour of the first Attempt, at least, that was done the First Year of their Indulgence, at a Corporation in my Neighbourhood, where an old Zealet of the 41 Caufe (brought in perhaps for that purpose) would needs have the Made attend him to the Barn; but the honefty, or as they form'd it, obstinacy of the Officers, the Serjeants, would not comply, and so he went without it. wards, indeed, when one of the fame Stamp was in course to be chosen, the Company capitulated, that however the Mayor might take his liberty, the Mace would be confined to Charch ; which fome though a little hard on the Mase's fide, fince ctwas believ'd every whit as tender-conferenc'd as the Man who follow'd it.

But, to return to our purpose, you see how their Affairs stand at present, and how little they scruple stretching to the utmost any Liberty which is indulg'd them, whereof now they have a fair Prospect to make a greater enlargement; for you know next Winter a New Parliament will some in counter and they are so far from being ignorant thereof, or idether enpoin, as 'tis hard for a Person of your undesigning Integrity, to imagine how earnestly they already stickle to carry on their Point in that Critical Juncture, leave never a Stone unturn'd, are tampering with all Interests, and in all Places, to get confiding Members chosen, such Root and Branch-men, as shall effectually carry on the Work of the Lord, and once more establish the Good Old Cause; and then let the State look to it as well as the Church, for 'tis hard to resolve whether suffer'd most from

fuch

fuch thorough Reformers. Now this to me is Demonstration, that a Religious Liberty, a Freedom as to their Confciences, is not the fole, nor main thing they aim at; for then would they press no farther, that being confirm'd to them by Legal Establishment, to all Intents and Purposes imaginable: But to be dabbling in the Government, is as natural to them as Water to a Fish; and if they may not command the Royalty, and controll at Pleasure, prescribe who are worthy Men, and Men worthy, those Waters will be always troubled, never free from foul Weather, and Storms: Nay, farther to remark, how fcandalously they profittute their Spiritual Liberty, their Right of Conscience, to obtrude themselves upon the Temporal Power, their double dealing, playing fast and loofe with our Church and Sacrament, is an irrefragable Argument. Formerly, the Church of England (to use their great Patriarch's J. O's Words) was a meer Antichristian Encroachment upon the Inheritance of Christ, all her Darling-Errors, Stones of the Old Babel; and therefore by no means to be communicated with: The Faithful of the Lord must not touch such defiled Garments: and this indeed was the common Cant of them all, for some score of Years together: Yet now we see, to serve a State-turn, or rather overturn the State, the Holy Sacrament goes down as glib, with them, as the Covenant of old; there is no Scruple, when the Caufe is concern'd: In the mean while, I dare engage, that if this next Ele-Gion, they can make a Party prevalent enough to repeal the Test, as they have already cancell'd the other Penal Laws, they will return to their Old Investives. Our Sacrament than be Reprobated as an Antichristian Rite, and all Communion with our Church sinful and abominable. Now here, if they would give me leave to expostulate a little, I would defire them to consider, whether any thing cau bring a greater reproach upon Religion, the Innocence, and Simplicity of the Goffel, than fuch vain Tergiversations as these? Such Linfy Woolfy Consciences: Such profane Halters between God and Baal? Can we imagine there should be any thing more in all there Mockeries, than a fordid Interest, spiteful Revenge, or popular Humour? To be cry'd up by the Factions, and make fomething of a Figure amongst the Meb-Sectries, which they despair'd of obtaining from Men of Sense and Principles. This indeed is not exactly the Laodicean Temper; but the little difference is for the worfe, being fo hot, where they need not be so much as tukewarm, and less than so, where they should express a religious Fervour: And since Almighty God threatened to spew the former out of his Mouth, I fear his Bleffings may be the less, if these others be not spew'd out of the Government.

And this, Sir, brings me to the Question you propounded; (and what I prefume was chiefly aim'd at in the Acknowledgment you made) How it comes to pass the Dutch live in so much Peace and Quiet, notwithstanding the many Perswasions tolerated amongst them? Which may be clearly answered in very few Words; viz. because no such troublesome, uneasie People, as aforementioned, have to do in the Government. And I have fometimes admired our great Sticklers for Liberty, and Toleration, who upon all occasions are too forward in crying up the Low-Country Model, and pretending to be of a much quicker Scent than others, never bit off this; but, upon fecond Thoughts confidered, they generally belong to some of the Factions, and would be fure not to exclude themselves: Yet, doubtless, what Horace observes in Poetry, is as true in Politicks, Decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile, 'tis hard coming at the same end, without the like means; to imitate their Toleration, without their Caution and Restrictions, will not only be fordid, as the Poet terms it, but ineffectual, prove a Remedy worse than the Disease; for from thence, more especially, it proceeds, that their Toleration has turn'd to Account: In all other Places, where Universal and Unlimited, it has fallen a Prey to the undermining Stratagems of that Spiritual Usurper upon all Christian Liberty whatsoever, as will hereafter appear. For your fuller satisfaction therefore, I shall give you an Account of the Dutch Toleration; as likewise how hard it will be to bring us to that Model, and yet shew you tis that alone can do our bufiness; all other Courses will be much more unpracticable, and unfafe, and multiply those Distractions which we design'd to prevent. And that you may give the greater Credit to what I shall fay herein, it shall not depend upon my sole Authority (though it was my chief Enquiry during some Years abode there) but have the Confirmation of Sir William Temple's Observations upon those Provinces; which, as I think it was the first, so 'tis, generally believed, the exactest Piece we have had from that Ingenious Gentleman; Clear Matter of Fact, without that partiality and by-respect, which many times is not avoided by fuch as pretend most thereunto.

Now what makes it feem more difficult and unpracticable among us, than them, is, That the Constitution of their Government, and Temper of their People, will be found better adapted thereunto, with some other Advantages of lesser Moment; All which take, as

follows.

First, Then the Constitution of Their Government seems better adapted thereunto: To which purpose, I must let you know, that however those Provinces are given out to be a Common-Wealth, a

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Free State, with fuch other swelling Titles of Liberty, Priviledges, &c. as if the People had the fole Controll, the Dernier Refort, in all Publick Determinations, (and so indeed it was in those little Democracies of Greece, and that great one of Rome, where no laws could be enacted, nor Magistrates chosen, &c. but by their Consent) upon Enquiry it will appear quite otherwise; the Populace, the Burghers, have no more to do in the Government, than you and I, if we dwelt, or but fojourn'd amongst them: 'Tis the exactest Oligarchy that is this day, or perhaps ever was in the World, where the Magistrates of every City, or Province, are as absolute as any Prince in Christendom: Enact Laws, levy Taxes, chuse one another into the feveral Offices of Government, and upon a Vacancy (which feldom happens, but by death) elect another to fill up their number, without any controll, but from their Stadtholder, who hath a negative Voice, or somewhat like it in all their Elections; and though a reasonable Check, is what their Hogan Moganships have been most uneasse under, and endeavoured more than once to free themselves from. Sir W. T. instances more particularly in the City of Amsterdam, as chief of the Province of Holland, and in that, as chief of Obf. p. 97. the Seven Provinces; " and tells you, the Government of that City is " in the fole management of Thirty fix Persons, whom he calls Sena-"tors; and faith, indeed, they were formerly chosen by the Voices " of the Richer Burghers, or Feeemen of the City; who, upon the "death of a Senator, met together either in a Church, a Market, or "fome other Place, spacious enough to receive their Numbers, " and there made an Election of the Person to succeed, by a Ma-" jority of Voices. But about One hundred and thirty, or forty "Years ago, when the Towns of Holland began to encrease in "Circuit and People, so as these frequent Assemblies grew into "danger of Tumult and Diforders, upon every occasion, by reason of their Number and Contentions; this Election of Senators, came "by the Resolution of the Burghers in one of their General Assem-"blies, to be devolv'd for ever upon the standing Senate for that "time; fo that ever fince when any of their Number dies, a new "one is chosen by the rest of the Senate, without any interven-"tion of the other Burghers, which makes the Government a fort of "Oligarchy, and very different from a popular Government, as it "is generally esteemed by those, who passing, or living in these "Countries, content themselves with common Observations, or "Inquiries. And this Resolution of the Burghers either was agreed "upon, or followed, by General Consent, or Example, about "the same time, in all the Towns of the Provinces, tho' with some difference

"difference in the Number of the Senators. Thus far the forementioned Gentleman; whereto I must farther add, that these Senators both here, and in all other Towns, are of the same Communion, as to the Publick Exercise of Religion; which, after some Debates, and Alterations, upon their Defedion from Spain, was fix'd upon the Geneva-Model, with an Allay of Erastianism, the better to keep under the Insolency of their Presbyteries, so troublesome elsewhere. 'Tis not of much moment to tell you farther, that as these Senators marry generally into one anothers Families, so they keep the Government, for the most part, amongst themselves, the Children, with other Relations, coming in, and gradually ascending, if capable of it; which nevertheless being faithfully discharged, without Partiality, Avanice, or any other such by-respects, the People seem no ways dislatisshed therewith.

This, Sir, is a small Scratch of the Present Establishment of that People, which I shall farther consirm to you, upon the Authority of the present Bishop of Sarum; who, speaking of the Low Countries, how they got their Liberty, and how they maintain'd it, adds, Peace and yet after all this, though the Name of their Government has a greater

this as a great defect, a giving up their Rights, a betraying their

Union, p.9. found towards Libertythan our own, we are really the much freer People of the two, where every Man has a more open access to a proportion'd

Shar in the Government, than among them.

The high-flown Demagogues of our Nation, I know, will centure

Priviledges, with a great deal fuch like Commonwealth-Cant, as has betray'd us into confusion more than once; whereas doubtlefs those thoughtful People made a fober Indgment of Things, and well understood such Priviledges not worth keeping, as tended only to the distraction of their Debates, and might, in the end, destroy their Government: To be fure the General Toleration, which followed foon after, could have stood upon no other Bottom; and those at the Helm were so well satisfy'd, with this New Constitution. as to fet the Sovereignty of all the Seven Provinces upon the same Sir W. T. Foot: For fo the Affembly of the States General, which confifted of above Eight hundred Persons, who meeting together in one Place from so p. 110. many feveral Parts, gave too great a shock to the whole Body of the Union, made their Debates long, and sometimes confused, the Resolutions flow, and upon sudden Occasions out of time, was by mutual Consent of the whole Body, devolved upon those, now still the States General, which consists of so many Deputies from each Province, more or less, as they are pleased to send; which makes no difference, as to their Votes, because given according to their several Provinces, not number of Per sons

Perfons, although their number feldom arise to so many as the Se-.

nate at Amsterdam consists of.

Now, Sir, to come to the disparity, in reference to our felves, none of this is done, or must be thought of amongst us, as to the. whole Body of the Government; which, though a Free Monarchy, is fo well temper'd, as we see every Subject own'd to have more Liberty, than under a Free State: 'Tis pity it should be so much abused; yet fince it is fo, might not there be some Abridgment as to particular Persons, without the least Infraction upon the whole Constitution, an Exchange of Temporal for a Spiritual Liberty? They that will have a New Religion, let them live according to this New Model of our Neighbours, and forbear meddling in Civil Concerns; otherwise I cannot see how the Old Establishment should be long upheld: For whilst the Tolerated Parties are free to Vote, and put in their Claims to all Publick Administrations, all Offices of Honour, Truft, or Profit; they may carry things as they please; what thorough their Industry and Importunity, Cabals and Clamours, Libels and Lies, 'tis as possible to stop a raging Sea, as the Madness of such People; No Man of Sence will attempt it; for tho' they are divided amongst themselves, in Doctrines, Modes of Worship, and Forms of Government, Ephraim against Manasseb, and Manasseb against Ephraim; yet the Judah of the Church of England, is the united Object of all their Spites, and what they study most implacably to supplant and destroy: And if we reflect how many of them, in the late Reign, comply'd with the Dispensing Power, and superfeded all those Laws which the Nation, for above an hundred Years successively, had compil'd to secure the Protestant Religion, there needs no Window into any of their Breasts, (as a leading Holder-Forth then wish'd in an Address) to discover the Reality of their Intentions, 'tis too clear from thence, and all their other Practices, that the Church of England is the only Popery they have a Pique against; and can confederate with that which is really so; nay, Turk or Jew, to effect its Ruine. In my Judgment, therefore, It would be a very reasonable, and necessary Test, (and, I fancy, reduce the truly conscious Dissenters to a very small number) to try the fincerity of their Intentions, and steadiness of their Principles, by an Indulgence of that Liberty they are so zealous for, upon Condition not to intermeddle in Civil Affairs, which their weak Understandings, strong Prejudices, and vain Enthusiasms, render them most unqualified for: Will the Freeholder, even to the Cottager, with his Cabbage-ground and Apple-Tree, recede from the Right he has of throwing up his Cap at a Country-Election? The Members of smalgesses to an Expence upon the like account, together with being on the Livery, strutting at Common Halls, Common Councils, and the like? Nay, even in Country-Parrishes, will they recede from serving as Constable in their turns, controlling the Poor as Over-

feers, or Parsons as Church-Wardens? So likewise the Country-Gentleman; how will he take being left out of the Peace, or not appearing upon the Bench at Selfions, and Affizes, as well as his Conforming Neighbours? If I mistake not the Temper of the several Parties, these little things will be of hard digestion, since they have been ever observ'd as forward to Command, as uneasie to Obey; yet if we would go according to the Low-Country-Plan, (to use the New Word) this course must be taken; for tis this alone has secur'd them, and this, or nothing, will secure us: And therefore a very learned Person, about Eighteen or Twenty Years since, who understood the Unreasonableness of our several Separations extremely well, had fully studied all their Cavils, and as fully evinced them, if any thing of Evidion could work upon that fort of People: Pref. p.85. Yet, in his Preface to that Demonstrative Piece, whether it was to let the Diffenters fee, he was averse to nothing which might tend to a Settlement, or propounded it from a Friend, whose Head hath been always pregnant with Comprehension, and Toleration-Projetts: Or, perhaps, to humour fome great Men at the Helm, who about that time stickled very much for a Suspension of Penal Laws; upon what Delign, as every Eye then discover'd, so, I fear, in spite of all Endeavours to the contrary, that Delign will be ever concern'd therein, and advanc'd thereby; I fay, upon whatever Account it was, this Reverend Worthy Person, in his Preface, makes a short Effay as to a Toleration, laying down fuch Restrictions and Limitations, as are requilite to prevent the Mischiefs of an unlimited Licentiousnefs, which he faith, would certainly bring Confusion amongst us, and in the end, Popery : Now the first of his Restrictions, is, That none be permitted this Indulgence, who do not declare, that they hold all Communion with our Church unlawful; for it feems unreasonable to allow it to others, and will give countenance to endless and causeless Separations. And give me leave to add, will gratifie the Capricio's of fuch wanton Libertines, as live Scepticks, and dye Atheists: To which kind of Scepticism I find feveral, who affociate with, at least, and abett, the Diffenters, much inclin'd, Quere, as to your Lord M ---- Another Restriction is, That no Person, so included, be capable of any Publick Office; it being unreasonable, that such should be trusted with Government, who look upon what the Government hath already establish'd, as unwafull.

lawful: A Third is, That all such as enjoy it, must declare the particular Congregation they are of; and enter their Names before fuch Commissioners as shall be authoriz'd to that purpose. I shall mention no more, (tho' there be several others tending to the same purpose) but only appeal whether you, or any Man elfe of foher Sence, must not acknowledge these to be highly reasonable, and absolutely necessary, that we may know what Men are, and where to have them. In Martial Law, none are more severely proceeded against, than fuch as fly from their own, or are taken as Spies in the Enemies Camp: yet we must suffer these Enemies of our Church, tho' they have been all along in the Diffenters Service, to enter our Line at pleasure, take our Mord, our Test, and Sacrament, that they may be the better qualified to work our Ruine; nay, are fo stupidly fenceless, as not only to let them alone, but entertain and carefs them as Friends: Just thus the Amalakites serv'd Ifrael, and we know how highly Almighty God was incenfed thereat, and what the People suffer'd thereby. But not to ramble too far, or be thought too much concern'd upon the Church-Account, let us confider our Government in General, whether it can be so well secur'd by fuch an Hodge-podge of Perswasions, who will be continually pulling feveral ways, and aiming at feveral Interests? As the Low Countries, where a few understanding Men, Act unanimously for the Publick Welfare, without any by-Regards, or Factious Designs.

Secondly, What I mentioned, in the next place, by way of Disparity, as likely to make a Toleration less feasable amongst us. than the Dutch, is the different Temper and Humours of the Two Nations: They are a serious, and thoughtful People, wholly intent upon their own private Concerns, and very industrious in all their particular Callings; frugal and parlimonious to the utmost; truly speaking, necessitated thereunto, by reason of the many and continual Impests laid upon them, which no People under Heaven so contentedly bear, nor to indefatigably wade through, being abundantly fatisfied with the Prudence and Integrity of their Governours, and highly transported with an imaginary Conceit of Liberty, which no body can see into, or understand, but themselves: So that, as the forementioned Gentleman observes, All Appetites and Passions feem to run lower here, than in other Countries. I am fure they do not run fo low in ours, which, on the contrary, is too fanguine to be fettled as it ought; for, to pass by that old Charge of Rex Diaboforum, the English good Nature was so strangly sowr'd by our late Times of Libertinism, and Confusion, Men contracted such a habit of Self-conceit, Opposition, and Disobedience, were so totally given

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over to a perverie Enthusiastical Spirit; and for so long atime, as now indeed it may be look'd upon, next to impossible, absolutely to consure it down; yet doubtless it ought to be confin'd to its own home the melancholy Tombs of their reftless unquiet Thoughts, and not wander up and down the World, to possess others with the Legions theh Frenzies; which, if let alone, will certainly be; for 'tis a Pelilent Infection, and without due Caution spreads like the Plague. And that this unhappy Disposition began from the Separation-Fraternity, and is much more incident to the English, than Dutch Temper, take this single Instance : There were more Difputes, Contests, and Quarrels, amongst the few Brownists, and other Independant Sections, which reforted thither the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's, King James the First's time, and to on, than among the whole Dutch Nation ever fince they Reform'd: 'Tis unaccountable what impertinent Controversies arose between them. even to the Colour of Aaron's Ephod, whether it were Blew, or a Sea-green, which made an irreconcilable difference between their Pastors, and consequently the Flocks divided.

Once indeed there was a Controverse amongst the Dutch, about

fome School-Points, (and I think that the only Instance can be given) which rose to a great height, but then you must know it was occalioned principally by two great State-Fattions, wherein most Divines, especially of the Geneva-Cut, are too easily made Properties: In this, to be fure, they ferv'd themselves to purpose; for obtaining by Pomer, what they could not get by Argument, one Party became Judge of the other, and thrust them down amongst the several Herds of Tolerated Differents. And here give me leave to observe a farther Evidence of the peaceable Temper and Dispofition of those People; for the the ablest, and most tearned in their Covernment, have all along laugh'd at the Stoical Fatality, and Reprobation-Rigours of their Divines, and know what hard measure the Remonstrants the Arminians had met withal; yet never thought it worth while to have the Debate revived, which might only revive new Exasperations about inlignificant Opinions; or, as I find it express'd in a late Poem, for Points by neither Party understood. On the other fide, to return home, how differently have thefe Disputes been manag'd amongst 'os, and how vexationsly continued? Arminian and Papift, pass'd a long time for Terms synonimous; which not only the Pulpit-Beautifeus, but several Grandees of the House, maliciously apply'd to every Orthodox Divine, and indeed

all others, who would not go along with them in those curfed Defaires they then brought upon Church and State; which having

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wretchedly effected, how did the Religious Brall multiply upon their Hands? With what implacable Enmity, did the Presbyterian and Independent profecute each other? And how violent in their feveral ways, both against them, and one another, were the numerous Spawn of Equipocal Sects, which like the overflowing Wile, their Deluge of Michiefs so fatally produc'd? Insomuch, as when Cromwel had bestrid the Commonwealth, and fet himself in the Saddle, he was prefum d to connive at feveral Church of England-Congregations, both in Publick Parifies, and Private Affemblies, in spite to the Presbyterians, and other Sectaries, whom he dreaded as much as the Loyal Party; and did, with reason, expect they should improve those Calumnies, and Investives against him. whereof he had been the grand Promoter against their Rightful, and Lawful King; and so he found it to his End, which that perplexity and vexation he met with from Fanaticks of all forts, and in all Places, City, Country, but especially his Army, was prefunded to haften.

Tistrue, when the Legislative Power, the other day, thought fit to establish them an Indulgence, there was a Project set on-foot to make Two Sticks one, (to use their own Canting Terms) and several Proposals laid down in order thereunto; yet we find them Itill separated from one another, and the several Parties, upon every little occasion, dividing among themselves, tho' much Art is used to smother and conceal it: At the best, it was but a Flouriff, a Cord of Vanity, which bound them together, and it held accordingly; neither can you expect otherwise, upon consideration of the Onles which that great Undertaker affigns of those Divisions, the Root from whence their Discords spring : Come they not bence, even Two Sticks of our Lufts? Whatever you find to have been the Cause of them, whe- made one, ther Spiritual Pride, or a Contentious Disposition, or an Affectation of P. 28. Singularity, or Error of Opinion, or Admiration of Mens Persons, or a Sowrness of Spirit, or an Ambition of drawing Disciples after us: Let the Cause be what it will, it must be remov'd, &c. All which is fooner faid then done; such Pecadillo's, and of so long Continuance, are not easily disloded: Although he might as well have taken his Character from St. Paul's Perillous Times, which he foretells 2 Tim. 3. in the last Days, when Men should be Heady, High-minded, Coue- Ver. 9. tous, Proud, Boafters, &c. so far from growing better, as he declares they should wax worse and worse, deceiving, and being deceived. Now, Sir, whatever Cenfure I may incur from others, my Appeal is to your felf, whether the Account here given of these People be any other, than what their daily Practices do fadly veri-

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fie? And if left to their own Culture, and Ingentity, any likelihood they should reform? Tis grown as customary, as habitual with them, to thwart, contradist, and oppose, as with the Datab to live quietly, and mind their own business: From which Disposition of theirs,

I may continue the Disparity, and observe,

Thirdly, How their constant application to Bufiness and Imployment, afford them no time to dream of New Lights, or trouble themselves about any other Perswasion, as to Religion, than what they were brought up in: For, as at their first Establishment, there were Three predominant Ways of Opinion, (I won't fay Doctrine) and Worship, which they had then Reform'd themselves into, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Anabaptists; so the Toleration more especially extended to them, and has been generally continued down in the same Families, from Father to Children, ever since; neither is it so usual with them to flitt up and down, from one Maggotty Persmassion to another, as amongst us. Those upstart puny Sects, which arose of later Days, are mostly Foreign, and mostly from England too, as the Brownists, and Independents first, the Sabbatarians after them, then Quakers, Muggletonians, and what noe? Who have prevail'd with some of the Natives to be as foolish and mad as themselves, but not many; and, perhaps, had they been kept to the same Thoughtfulness at home for Bread, and all other Necessaries of Life, would not so wantonly have gone a-Whoring with their own Inventions.

And the like reason may be given, that there are not so many Libertines, Atheistical, Profane Persons, as in many other Parts, where all Religions are Tolerated: It cannot feem strange there should be fome without any; and that there are not more, shall not be attributed fo much to their Vertue as Necessity; for not only their Mechanicks and Tradefmen, but Persons of the best Quality, are oblig'd to the like Care and Industry, as to the Concerns of Humane Life. The Ground on which their many populous Cities. stand, is of small Compass; and the Rents of that little Land they have, are very low, not able to maintain any one in the Port of a Gentleman, (that is, an Idleman, which is their Term for that degree) whereof as there are few Ancient Families amongst them. so the Children of those that are, as likewise of their Chief Magiftrates, and Rich Merchants, are constantly brought up to some Imployment, Military or Civil, with an Education agreeable thereunto, which, together with their Natural Disposition, keeps their Thoughts fix'd upon things really advantageous; and so you shall generally, find them very intent upon their Designs, and assiduous

in their Application. Will you give me leave to apply this, and observe how opposite their Course is to that of our Mercurial Witt. who being born to great Fortunes, and valued for the great Worth of those Predecessors which rais'd them, as if nothing else were wanting which should recommend them to the World, think themselves above any serious Application, either as to Bulinels, or Knowledge. I need not tell you how little, or no Education our young Master has from his very Cradle: how careful the good Lady-Mother is, he should not be kept in too moth at School; what a fruitless Figure he makes in the University; and when he comes up to the Extravagancies of the Town, is as much for living ahave sober Sence, as our Dissenters above Ordinances. God forbid this should be a General Rule; yet it could be wish'd there were more Exceptions, than daily Experience will permit to observe: Liberty of Life, tho' not so much clamour'd for, is as much in Voque as Liberty of Conscience, and the one doubtless confequent of the other: for the practical Atheist hath been ever thought to introduce the Speculation; and when Men are left free to all Religious. that is the proper time to fet up for none. I remember, during Eromwel's Usurpation, the Leviatban-Dodrine was first started; and as some Gentlemen of too good Parts, unless better employ'd, were industrious to cultivate and improve it, so many of our Arry Sparks about Town, and elsewhere, became their fordid Imitators: Nothing would go down with them, but a State of War, with a total Abolition of all difference between Good and Evil, Right and Wrong. Now, whether it was their being weary or asham'd, of fuch unreasonable Notions, or an affectation of Novelty, the delight of vain Minds. Deifm feems to have superfeded that, and is become at present the Darling-Subject of every young Libertine's Discourfe; who will prefume to expose, and run down Reveald Religion with all Confidence imaginable, altho' the little Impertinent never thought a fober hour in its life; and understands the Philosopby of Matter and Motion, no farther, than that his own Brains are in a continual Hurry: Not but that these Engines too are set on work by some more plodding Heads, who have several secret Defigns in exploding the Authority of Scripture, upon the Politick, as well as Prophane Account; and, among the reft, to busy up fuch Models of Government, as the Belief thereof exprelly overthrows. Here then arises the main Quere: What shall we do with such Diffenters as these? The Sceptick, the Deist, the Arbeist, under what Class shall we place them? They have the same Plea to be consider'd. which the others always brought; that is, Number and Wealth; being.

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being able to vie in either Particular, with any of their differing Fathons, and, for ought I fee, in a foort time, may outle them all ! lince daily Experience affines us tis the last result of Fenatick Zeal; for being over-heated and weary, with mining its feveral Confes of Fastion and Opinion, it fits down in the end, and centres here. And yet, all this while, the rest will not see what a fine Thread they have spun for themselves, as well as us; whilst the one are undermining the Church of England, these others are doing the fame to the Christian Religion : Altho, to fpeak impartially, the Lathade some Divines have taken, as to the Sociaian. and other Points of like Nature, must be acknowledg'd not a little conducing to this Grand Apollacy; To readily will Cornet Minds improve bad Principles, deny those Mysteries by wholesale, which fome Mens rah and nice Enquiries had made more perplex'd and intricate, than the Simplicity of True Religion stands in need of. or did ever design. And this, Sir, is the result of an Unlimited Toleration; which going on at this rate, (unless the Pater Nofter Men interpole their Inquisition) must necessarily end in a Sit anima men cum Philosophis.

Fourthly, Another thing which makes the Dutch Toleration fit the more easie, is, That Their Government is most exact and punttual in the Administration of Justice, and Execution of Laws; which as they are enalted at first, upon the mature deliberation of a few fober understanding Men, with fole regard to the Common Weat, the Publick Good: fo, once proclaim'd, there is no avoiding their true Import, declaping the Penalty of a Violation: The Lawyers among them dare not Open, or so much as Quetch against what their Superiours have thought fit to establish, much less study Flaws. and bammer out Niceties, to gratifie Men, in frustrating, whatever good the Legislaive Power design'd, and put them to the tronble of an Explanatory Act next Sellion, which runs the fame pique: Yet that we are under these very Circumstances, I need not tell you; which, with the Insolency of Fastion, the remissiness and indifferency of the Executive Power, hath brought us to too nigh an Affin ity with that deplorable Estate of the Jewish Anarchy, where every one did what feemed right in his own eyes. Otherwise, we have Laws more than enough; and could they have executed theinfelves. all Allegations for a Teleration had been long fince quash'd; not only the Externals of God's Publick Worship had been kept up in Decency and Order, but every Man's Temporal Concern, his Right and Property, fix'd upon a much furer Battom. On the contrary, a Licentionsmis and Indifferency, as to Religious Duties, Lath fo far unprincipled

and debauth Mens Minds, that our modern Faith is not only without Works, but so wholly confin'd to some Spiritual Chimera's, as there is little of Truth or Trust in the ordinary Transactions of Humore Life: Our Meum and Tuum is in a very precarious Condition, what with the Latitude of their new Notions, and the advantage to be taken from the Perplexity, the Niceties of our Laws, with the little Tricks of Practice, fo shamefully now-a-day alla-mode, an undefigning Integrity can scarce tell whom to trul, and is frequently at a lofs, either to recover Right, or repel Wrong: Neither will it be ever otherwise, as long as so many Law-jobbing Make-bates are inffered to swarm in every County throughout the Kingdom. Were Grievances to be redress'd by their Malignity and endemick Contagion, I know no one thing fooner to be confider'd; that it is otherwise, you and I cannot help. In short, Sir, that a Strict and Regular Execution of Laws, is the Life and Soul of any Government, take these two different Instances: In the Spanish Netherlands, we find the Romish Religion solely establish'd, with the Rigour, though not the Name, of that Inquisition; which was the most plausible Plea for their first Defection: On the other fide, in the United Provinces, there is a general Toleration; both which, the Uniformity of the one, and Indulgence of the other, are supported, and kept up, by a vigorous Execution of such Laws as are thought most proper thereunto; and if either, the latter are more exact and fevere, by reason it is so natural for different Opinions to clash with, and thwart each other; fo far are they from admitting them into the Magistracy, giving the least way to New Lights, and Fanciful Enthufiafms there, as well knowing fuch a Freedom is enough to make any Covernment as monstrous as that Picture, which had an Hanc Populus affix'd.

Fifthly, I shall only add farther, that the Dutch Toleration was established in the Infancy of the Reformation, when Men had a sincere and unseigned Zeal for the Truth of Religion, desired nothing more than to have her freed from Ignorance and Superstition, such spurious Dostrines, and burthensome Ceremonies, as rust of Time, neglect of Enquiry, and, above all, the Intrigues of Papal Usurpation, had imposed upon the World, and for several Centuries together made pass for Catbolick. Now, although this Zeal was not always according to Knowledge, the different, and, in same Places, not justifiable Methods which were taken, did much obstruct, ay, and scandalize so good an Undertaking; yet the main Point being gain'd, in shaking off the Roman Toke, whether out of sincess, Prudence, or Viety, I shall not determine, Men generally sat down abundan I statisfied

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fatisfied with the Enjoyment of that Perswasion, which made the deepest Impression upon their Minds: And this happens in such a juncture for the United Provinces, as perhaps no Age will be ever able to paralel: For the Spanish Interest prevailing in Brabant, and Flunders, with the Walloon Provinces, whoever could, or would not submit retreated hither, as likewise great multitudes out of France and Germany, which unde them the Pantheon, the common Receptacle of all People pretending to Liberty of Conscience, the only thing then desired, and in the enjoyment whereof (whether well or ill-inform'd, we are not now to enquire) they were abundantly

fatisfied.

How much the World (especially amongst us) is coold as to such a Temper, and heated as to much worse Dispositions, our many Feuds and Factions, unreasonable Cavils, and implacacable Enmities, too fadly declare. Men now-a-days, bellow out the Protestant Religion the Frotestant Religion, as the Jews of old, The Temple of the Lord. The Temple of the Lord, as if the Name, or Relation thereunto, might Authorize the groffelt Impieties, their wifful Perjuries, and Seditious Practices, the Violation of Publick Laws, and Disturbance of Publick Peace, even to a most unnatural Rebellion, and execrable Regicide: This, Sir, impartially speaking, is undeniable Matter of Fact; and if ever the Nation returns to its Wits again, fober Senfe, and found Principles, fuch Principles will be recorded with a very black Character, the Reproach not only of the Reformation, but of every thing which tends to true Religion, like Pharaifees and Zealots among the Jews, facrificing all to their own gross Hypocrise. fordid Avarice, and felf-will'd Ambition; and God grant they do not bring the like fatal End upon our Place and Nation: The dreadful apprehension whereof makes not only my Hand, but my Heart tremble; and, amidst such melancholy Reflections, wish to have been born in an Age, when Wife Men had had the Afcendent of Fools, and Honest Men of Knaves: On the contrary, as things now stand, you know the Close of that Old Rhime, Knaves and Fools will quite undo us.

Neither can our Prospect be much better, if we look upon the Reformation abroad: What a strange Indisferency have some Great Princes of the Empire lately discover'd? And how gross the Apostacy of others? To be sure, where there was a General Toleration of Lutberan and Calvinists, together, with the several other differing Perswassons, Anabaptists, Arrians, Socinians, &c. they are either wholly extirpated, as in Bohemia, Moravia, the Two Austria's, Poland, &c. or in a fair Tendency thereunto, as at present in

Hongery, and Transvomes: In all which Places they were very non-merous; but what with contending amongst themselves, and in-novating, appoint the Establish'd Government, they have been elaber worther, or beaten out, with all the contempt and ease imaginable: And that the same Design is carrying on amongst as, and the same Event expected, they must be wilfully blind who do not see, what, with Licentical so the one hand, and Hypothesian the other, the no-Reality of such as pretend most, and great stadisfication of all the rest; as we are naturally processed in the second most. The same second most into the same

what I know, and what I think of the Datch Toleration; yet without this Freedom, it had been impossible to set you in a True Light, so as to discover the gross mistakes of our Commonwealth Pretenders, who are always admiring the Hollanders, with the Excellent Administration People live under there; which nevertheless they understand no more, then how the Empire, and Army of Hissair is now managed during the Czar's Absence; and the many Projects they are so troublesome withal, both in Theory and Prassice, are as opposite thereunto, as one Pole to the other: Yet, since things are brought to that pais, as a Toleration must be, give me leave to tell work the whole Gargo; that is, without a Metaphor, keeping the Magistracy in such hands as shall be of one Piece, Uniform, and Unanimow in the Management thereof; for which I hall briefly lay down these following Reasons, and so end your Trouble.

Magistracy in such hands as shall be of one Piece, Uniform, and Unanimous in the Management thereof; for which I shall briefly lay down these following Reasons, and so end your Trouble.

18. We shall have some Face of Government in an Establish National Religion; which I mention solely upon a Civil Account, and that not only in regard to the outward Decorum, (which yet ought to be considered) but the absolute Necessity thereof, as the only means of preventing those continual Contrasts and Caballings, which the several Fassions will have one against another; and it admitted to Debass, all together against that which is uppermost; the Mischief, and Inconveniencies whereof, can no other way be redessed, than by fixing the States Fasser in one Perswalion, to whom it shall tolely appertain to take care of the whole, see the several Passies enjoy their private Opinions, without the least Infraction upon our Publick Peace. On the other side, let us resect, first, upon the Undecency of the thing, how preposterous it must seem to any Man of Sence, whether Native or Forreigner, that the Sword should

should dence arrendance from one Place to another, according to the Copies of each prevailing Fallion: This Year's Lord Layor has a Conference of ficir Lawring, as to Trim it between Charles and Convenies, without the least regret; whereas his Succession may have care to lowering, and freight law d, as not to come within the Sound of St. Laws Organ, or while the roof of that Sumproous, and therefore to more Strokers. But then too having got the Sword to go sheir and way, how freezely must it wander up and down, as each lawy parallely go no the Châr; one year it must attend a Presisterian Meeting, the next, perhaps, will fall to the Independent's Lot, and the Andropiss will ill releast it to go without their turn; say, we are not sure but the Quakers may put in the Châr; I take to be as Natural to the angeing Sprits of those several Schimatical Herds as Milk to a Casi, and they will low as much if kept without it; yet how decene this will be how unbecoming the State and Granty of any Maggiracy. I leave for you, and the well-to-judge. However that of Public Scharty is much more to be conflicted, for whatever Pleas may be alledged, or Protestations made, we know how things went, when the weak Considered had got a lift ongels Sword. Diminion was then immeded in Grace, and the apparated rime some for he Susyes to inferrit the East), and bring in Sabiestion all the Power of Darie.

Subjection all the Ponter of Daffe as of 20th. The Ancient Chanden and Holpitality of our City Magiff acts and preportionably of all other Corporations, will be hereby continued and kept up: which lines it came into these hands, both been most hands outly between and distincts for the Character which this year Linesan pave of that curifell Status, who first lead the Van to Faling and Fregato, is true of all the tell. Cool at their Riverens the food Brand are not To speak freely suching fingle-look a sectory, cannot exert it felt to any thing that is great or Controls. Cannot their Godines, and Positi heir Riverens in onate whereand, upon Enquiry you fill find, that those Great Offices wherein worth Controls were intensity won to expend several thousand Pounds, are now made to bear their own. Charges, and bring somewhat into Poolee not. And, as faither ill consequence hereof, there are those will rell you all Places of Inferious Trust are disposed off accordingly, and whoever makes a hard Baragusty will be more solving for his own Removiement, than the Commonweal. Twas notify fad of Tully vice questions, than the Commonweal. Twas notify fad of Tully vice questions, min ne

quid privatis sudiis de opera publica detrobornis; muither can it possibly go aver with any Government, if Men in Publick Places have not Publick Sprits, under which defect I am afraid our poor Nation, at

refere more especially, very much labours.

adby. This will make an exact Discrimination between the truly ton sichtion. Dillemer, and the Politics; the Fation berinns for when every Man must declare to what he will job and so oblig a thenen to abide, who are in the Lord, or the time Lord thal judge at half) our fundry thifting Protes's inch Amphabias Christians, as can live both in Land and Water, web and Conventicle, (and that, more especially, to get Prey) will nearly be deseated of their many base Ends & Constance that have its full Liberty, but the State-Libertian wholly abride a from promoting their Maggoty Commentation I more than a constant of the National Robe of Maggir acy, for a Black of Malicandial. Analts, or the and were this realonable diffine lon effectually a pleaned in their lucio actions Propries reachine from appine into frich unworshy Hands, it mult fall in course to forme noneller translate, who will be the Manifer of God for good, and bear it not this may read by degree to led. Partie, make them reflect the warm. It is likewife to be hope the better information of the de-upon the *Internation* of their Print their Schiffs, how naturally they to their solubal, now naturally they used to a decretional Problemation of all things Sacred and Civil, whill Men of corrupt Minds can to callly problem to the ferville respects on the Reviews of Religion, and Conference, to two fisch ferville respects as Interest, and Propose. Neither are we to desput, but it may work a Reformation in the Persons themselves for generally when Men get notions by acting the Physocrael they are no longer to wear the Prizard, chase rather to appear as they cally are anotall at last to desire a right Information of Things, since error and Them has failed in those Advantages, which were formerly the main support of their Unightons Manimum. But whatever the Eyent bear to them, I am consident you are fatisfied no Government can be take in such support needs: for they that can be any thing, will be every thing; and are good for nothing; having betray of their come conferences, is it possible they should demin serving others in the like kind:

athly. But to come to that which is most considerable in this case, indeed the main Support of every Government. By this means all Publish Deliberations, and Resolves, will be carried on in a support and even, fleddy, uniform Course, free from Fastions Oppositions, with the many other by respects of Intriguing Interests : This, lay, in a

great measure, at least, would abate the several Feuer ay, and unreasonable Expenses too, at the Elestion of our National Representatives, and secure their Debates, when Affembled, from frequent Embar assents, according to the French Term, the Obstructions and Delays, which such as cannot obtain their own private, petrish the most, are prosee to interpole in the most weighty Transations, the principal to the common Good in like manner all other insites In see, Plots, and Brangles, whether in Found Corother inniter Remote, Plots, and Brangles, Whether in Court protate, City, or Gourty, would be reduced to comething of Temper syofs and Nortexes being see excluded. Such Men in course must come in place, as would pear to the purpose, and act upon a removable. And if anyone objects this would be soo great an Invation upon their Laborites. I shall only reply as at first, its no more than what their admired bleighbours, the Follanders, did upon their own actors, to prevent the dangerous confequences of their many Popular Floats and Tampitanus Alfambliss when they gave way that all their Right that evo should be devoted upon a few sober interstanding their who knew better now to act for the Common Welfars than themselves: But whether many, or tew (for this propounds only the exclusion of some, no alteration in the whole Compitation, as well mowing neither clique cap, nor polyaror will to with us, however there be zealong Page to both to any be all of the finoother and be fooner brought Piece Bulmels will go on Or Conclinion: And there Comparison from the e Body Politick it being com dangerous to them both as inches Natural, if the Head be a Mo Natively, If the Field to the content, the Eye of the Presbyterian of heading, with the Devit and all in the Belly, what care can be come of it in the end? Among the Low Colors is theng out for natch, and the Eco and the Ear of the Court of little Mappoor Sellands The taken of the whole? What y fundary prestry Croschets, whi Signs, there is one up starra of Bracherween two Dealer the third Race to Buck, and to palling two contrary ways. I this unhappy Politure for me oggravating Circumstances is United Extent Years rogether with the la oggravating Circumstances, that as there have been many more than two Fulces, so they pulled more than Twenty several ways that the poor Velles hath been able to hold out thus long is much yet, that it sold out much longer, will be more to admiration, 5160, That the Manareb, and Manareb, will be hereby very much search, cannot be disputed; for, as we see, how fatal it is ther Time differs in his Perlivation from the Establish & Religion,

to one of that Pertuation is as little focure, if his Miniflers, with other inferiour Officers and Dependants, are of different Santiments, and Inclinations; and that not only as to Divine Matters, but the other interiors Officers and Dependants, are of different Santiments and Inclinations; and that not only as to Divine Matters, but the very Nature and Original of all Humans Confitutions, and Crist Societies; And whoever wears the Crown of England, upon any other than the Old Chirch of England Principle, will a wher lipe that fit eafie, nor himfelf long lafe, for notwithstanding the many Protestations, and Acknowledgments, which either Elastery, or Interast may for some time, oblige them unto, there is not One in Tenof the several Fadions, could they have there own Wills, would endure a Monarchy, any more than the Kingdom of Header a Commonwealth. That such a Book as Ladlow's Monarchy, should come abroad at this time of day, is somewhat odd, and argue his Minister's Men of no intile Alfarance, yet really however it may prevail upon the infituated Securies, the many loss and Counter Plots there discover'd, their implatable Emistics one against another, perficious in province and clauding. Undermining, with a continued irresolution as to any thing of Accordant Settlement, must convince every Man of Sence, that (like their Inserial Action) their sole Talant lay in doing Mischief, opposing, and pulling down; which, having effected, they could no more large what should succeed, than the Mob of Capus, when they had brought thugs into the fame condition. Read over his whole Second Folume with a forious attention; and then tell me whether Hell it self-can be represented in greater Continion than he doch there the Conduct of Alfars, the Contrast, and Goweter-namings of the Several Oscience of Most and Treasive, never before parallelled, they were forced, like the Evil Spire in the the Evil Spire in the never before paralel'd, they were forc'd, like the Evil Spiri in the softel to return from whence they let out, and ceale troubling the World, till their former Freds, and its own Folies should be quite orgon; yet these were our Governmenth-Patriot, the Keepers of our Liberties, and what not: From whom, and all such, God keep

our Liberties, and what not: From whom, and all such, God keep this poor Nation for evermode.

Gibly, Weie I not fure, you would expect fomething in reference to the Church of England, I had been wholly filent as to that Point, being of a Periwahon somewhat more fargion, than most of her Some Clargy as well as Lay, viz. that what a wife Objerver fall of the whole Nation in general, is more applicable here. None can destroy for but her Joss. There is, as I hinted influow, so Arrick and mutual a dependance between the Crown and Mytra, that they must both stand and fall together: And, give me leave farther to add, we must never expect a settled State, or continued Peace, without keepings

1. (C12)

them both up, whatever Difficies some may be undergand Newshites others plead, which perhaps themselves made, to bring, in their New sarged Deales. This true, whenever a Nation is so unhappy as to be divided within it left fall into Parties, and Bractons, upon any account either Ecclesiasion, or Civil, as some classisment will make themselves he made Ripperses therein, some classismant was to be appeared to bear her memorition in such Diffractions, and heat to a large degree, yet still if the main, Rody keeps theaty to in stelly walking the same Rule, and minds the same Time, such a reserve of American American will constantly attended, as though persecuted, she shall never be inside, and slown, but not defracted, and it very rarely happens some great Good does not come out of that Evil, But is she for sakes he less, sade her American as a cretices Bespare, or considered for Feace by an Union with Fallion and Schim, sach as the surface of Dathene, and Canons of Dathene, and Canons of Likepine (ble she fools). This would other means, the Good le press an gram, we spill be must a This would be a Paddio the set to, and as the same good Man farther declares, of Dotterne, and Carons of a compresention Hore, full of other means, the God legion be a Predicto that are te, and a against all the Roles of Weston cold conform to the Lapet of the cold that the sumouts of the Political transfer of the Politica thought necessary, that the Church Church abe Church church, neverthat the Church flouid of pless and therefore, as his for well ple; and therefore their stacks and bords behind them, we ought to left out tent to leave their stacks and bords behind them, we ought to left out tent to leave their stacks and both our Walk; but if they bring their Gates wide open, and need hat walk devined Judgments along with them, to admit Errors, Animolities, and devided Judgment; but leaves them free to all such only servers bem from Puriliment; but leaves them free to all others, aules of Differences, with the greater violence. God, to be fire, receives none their Differences with the greater violence, and why his Church hould do but upon Repentance and Animoleous, and why his Church hould do but upon Repentance and Animoleous; if they will not be the same with us their Differences with the greater violence. God, to be live, receives none but upon Repetitance and Amendment; and why his Church thouse do otherwise, I am yet to learn; if ever will not be the I ame with us, let them Herd by themselves, and not come among us, their Room, is better than their Common and therefore I have always superted, either want of Conservation, or Affection, in those Persons, who provide their Heads so much in that Affair, without any regard to the Caution in the Gospel, as likewise the reason of the thing; and will be treating with, ay, and courting too, those Wolves, because they appear as these Costones; or can otherwise alledge fome plausible Presences, which the Devid is never without nor fails of a supply to such as afron his behalf; whereas Matter of Fast hath allalong spake quite the countrary, the continued Experience of high an Handled Tools most failly assured is, that they could never nigh an Thordred Tears most fadly affur'd us, that they could never

Laft Sernon at Court, p. 26.

be oblig'd by any Kindness, nor satisfy'd with any Condescension And, new Sir, without doubt you must be thoroughly tird, and find the Prouble I was complemented into return'd upon your felf, receiving a Volume instead of a Letter. Yet, be affur'd, 'twas with some difficulty it ended here; for having once fet my Thoughts. affort, the Current ran fo strong, I could not stem its Force so as to ftop at pleasure: And by this you may see configured what I have hitherto entertain'd you withal; for if a fingle Person cannot take his Liberty, in to little an Affair too, without fomewhat of Inconvenience and Trouble, how much worse mult it prove in a whole Body, a Community of People, who are to eafily hurried on, without knowing what they do, or from whom they set, till all end in Mischief and Confusor. And therefore give me leave to declare, that the Restraint propounded in the Premise, whatever fatisfiction they may give you, and some few of your Temper, will be no ways acceptable to that extravegant Licenticulness, both Corporal, and Sprintal, Ecologaftical and Civil, which hach to long had the Afterndant amongst us, and bears too night Affinity to that Acknowledgment in Livy: New Morbum fave possibility, new Remedium.

God, in his due time, make us sensible both of the Folly and Danger, which such Courses tend unto: In the mean while, and

ever, continue to defend our Church from all her Enemier, within,

as well as without the daily Prayer of

FINIS